

XIII. *Descriptions of new genera and species of Tenebrionidæ.* By FREDERICK BATES.

[Read 2nd December, 1872.]

THE following is a list of the new genera and species described in this paper:—

<i>Aphthora</i> (n. g.) <i>rufipes</i>	.	.	.	New Zealand.
<i>Diphyrhynchus ovalis</i>	.	.	.	New Caledonia.
„ <i>Caledonicus</i>	.	.	.	„
„ <i>nigrobrunneus</i>	.	.	.	„
<i>Saragodinus</i> (n. g.) <i>Duboulayi</i>	.	.	.	West Australia.
„ <i>Howitti</i>	.	.	.	„
<i>Nyctozoilus reticulatus</i>	.	.	.	New South Wales.
<i>Hypocilibe</i> (n. g.) <i>Macleayi</i>	.	.	.	Queensland. ?
<i>Onosterrhus marginicollis</i>	.	.	.	West Australia.
„ <i>opacus</i>	.	.	.	„
<i>Ephidonius Duboulayi</i>	.	.	.	„

APHTORA, n. g.*

Mentum trapezoidal, the face or disc prominent, plane, and transversely quadrangular, the sides anteriorly, and apex strongly inflexed: last joint of *labial palpi* oval or subcylindric; the *maxillaries* rather robust, the last joint oval or subcylindric, the apex obliquely truncated: *antennæ* sparsely pilose, the 3 terminal joints forming a slightly compressed club; joints 3-8 compact, subequal, or very gradually wider and shorter, 9-10 much wider, transverse, subtriangular, subperfoliate, 11 large, rounded at apex: *labrum* distinct, transverse, sparsely pilose: *head* immersed in prothorax up to the eyes, trapezoidal anteriorly, frontally depressed; fore angles of *epistoma* rounded, the apex slightly and broadly emarginate, the suture perceptible by a dark line at each side, and a depressed line behind: *eyes* rather large, prominent, transverse, almost entire: *prothorax* wider than long, sides contracted in front, apex arcuately emarginate, sides strongly margined, reflexed, the apex and

* Tribe *Ulomides*, group ii. *Triboliides*, Lacordaire.

base finely margined; base bisinuate emarginate, a slight impression at each side the middle gives the appearance of a median basal lobe: *scutellum* strongly transverse; *elytra* oblong, convex, a little wider than the prothorax, sides subparallel, rather strongly margined (especially at base and apex), reflexed; base emarginate; humeral angles prominent: *epipleural fold* entire behind: *prosternal process* curved round the coxæ: *mesosternum* declivous: *intercoxal process* narrow, triangular, apex narrowly rounded: *legs* short; *femora* rather robust, compressed; *anterior tibiæ* triangular, the outer margin very finely denticulate; the 4 posterior sublinear, the outer apical angle of the intermediate produced (not dentiform): last joint of all the *tarsi* elongate, the 1st joint of the posterior longer than the 2 following united.

This genus is evidently related to *Phthora*; it is distinguished from it by its much larger size, relatively broader form, differently formed mentum,* large transverse scutellum, base of prothorax bisinuate emarginate, and epistoma produced beyond the level of the insertion of the antennæ, not broadly rounded.

A. rufipes, n. sp.

Long. 2 lin.; oblong; nitid; piceous; legs, antennæ, palpi, labrum and anterior border of head rufous; head and prothorax finely and evenly punctured; *elytra* punctate-striate, the striæ very faint, obliterated at sides and at apex; intervals very finely and not closely punctured; underside pitchy, very finely reticulately rugulose and punctured; prosternum with a few scattered longish hairs.

Hab.—New Zealand. One example.

This must be very near to the *Phthora Lifuana* of Montrouzier, but his description, being so brief, is almost worthless; for comparison he describes it as of an uniform ferruginous-brown colour; if that be so, it is a different species from ours.

Heterocheira (Dej.) *Australis*, Boisduval (*Uloma*).—Lacordaire, *Genera*, V. p. 335, note, has briefly charac-

* In the present genus the *mentum* appears, on a first view, to be transversely quadrangular, but, on a closer examination under a high power, the sides anteriorly and the apex are found to be strongly inflexed, so that the form is really trapezoidal.

terized this genus, which he places with the ULOMIDES, near *Alphitobius*. I have before me an example out of the Dejeanean collection, which perfectly accords with Lacordaire's description, *as far as it goes*; but when he gives "Les autres caractères et le faciès comme chez les *Alphitobius*," it proves that he had not sufficiently examined his insect. The genus has really the most intimate relationship with *Diphyrhynchus*, Fairmaire; and although preserving certain characters that seem to ally it to *Alphitobius*, must, by its large and prominent eyes, its externally widely open mesocoxal cavities and exposed trochantins, belong, without doubt, to the *Diaperides*. Besides the characters given by Lacordaire, as differentiating the genus from *Alphitobius*, it has the *antennæ* elongate, slender, scarcely perceptibly compressed, the outer joints gradually larger and perfoliate, joints 2-10 obconic, 11 large, ovoid: *mentum* small, disc strongly convex and carinate down the centre, sides curvedly contracted anteriorly and somewhat inflexed, apex broadly emarginate: last joint of maxillary palpi securiform, the apical angle a little produced: * *prosternal process* declivous and broadly lanceolate behind, the tip slightly recurved: *mesosternum* less horizontal above, less vertical and less deeply excavated in front: *prothorax* slightly but distinctly sinuous at base and apex, the angles not at all prominent: *elytra* truncate at base, the *epipleural fold* strongly narrowed behind and not nearly attaining the apex of the elytra. *Diphyrhynchus* may be distinguished from *Heterocheira* by having the eyes smaller, less prominent, and emarginate in front; the notch in the epistoma deeper and more angular; the antennæ stouter, the joints shorter, scarcely perceptibly perfoliate, the outer five joints distinctly larger and broader, the 11th suborbicular; the prothorax arcuately emarginate in front; the metasternum shorter; the prosternal process horizontal and more produced and pointed behind; the mesosternum more prominent, more vertical and more deeply excavated in front; the tibiæ more robust, the four posterior elongate-triangular; and the epistoma of the ♂ produced in front at each side into a broad slightly recurved horn. In both genera the four first joints of the

* Lacordaire, l. c. p. 334, note (1), disputes Mulsant's definition of the form of the last joint of the palpi in *Alphitobius*. My own examinations confirm Mulsant's: I find the last joint of the labial palpi to be sub-cylindric and truncate at tip, that of the maxillary oblong-oval and obliquely truncate at apex.

intermediate tarsi are strongly, and those of the anterior more broadly, dilated in the ♂ than in the ♀.

I have received specimens of *Heterocheira australis* from Swan River, West Australia.

Diphyrhynchus ovalis, n. sp.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.—Elongate-oval; entirely bronzed-green, shining, the underside very dark bronzed-brown and slightly iridescent, organs of the mouth and base of antennæ dark-red; head and thorax very finely punctulate; on each elytron nine rows of faint punctures, most perceptible at the sides and apex, intervals minutely punctulate, posteriorly and at the sides (on their apical half) the elytra are rather strongly striated; prothorax gradually curvedly narrowed from the hind angles, the median basal lobe broadly rounded behind.

Hab.—New Caledonia. One example, ♀.

This species must be very close to *D. Nicobaricus*, Redtenb., but he gives his species as having the antennæ, legs, and inflexed margins (= epipleural fold) of elytra brunneous. From *D. chalcæus*, Fairm., and the species described below, it may be at once distinguished by the prothorax gradually curvedly narrowed from the hind angles, the apex narrower, and by the faint punctuation on the elytra; from *D. (Acanthosternus) Halorageos*, Montrouz., it may be known by its much larger size and differently formed prothorax.

D. Caledonicus, n. sp.

Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.—Oblong, sub-parallel; shining; elytra of a rich castaneous-brown with a slight brassy tinge, the prothorax (except the margins) darker, legs and antennæ red, underside reddish-brown; head transversely depressed across the front, finely punctured; antennary orbits convex; prothorax very minutely punctulate, moderately rounded at the sides, and more contracted anteriorly than posteriorly, the median basal lobe truncated behind; elytra oblong, subparallel, each with nine lightly impressed punctured striæ, much stronger at the apex; intervals sparsely and very minutely punctulate, and convex at the apex.

Hab.—New Caledonia. One example, ♀.

The form of this species closely approaches that of *Heterocheira australis*.

D. nigrobrunneus, n. sp.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.—In this—which is possibly but an extreme variety of the preceding—the elytra are blackish-brown, paling into brunneous at the sides, and the underside is of a darker brown with a greenish tinge; the elytra are gradually but distinctly expanded from the humeral angle to behind the middle.

Hab.—New Caledonia. One example, ♀.

D. chalceus, Fairm., occurs also in New Zealand.

SARAGODINUS, n. g.*

Mentum rhomboidal, disc convex, impressed at sides and, slightly, at apex: *labium* partly concealed by the produced apex of the mentum, strongly angularly notched in front; *palpi* long, robust; the labials more (*Duboulayi*) or less (*Howitti*) pendulous in the ♂; the terminal joint of all (♂) large and strongly cultriform: *mandibles* bifid at apex: *labrum* transverse, broadly emarginate in front and ciliate with long rufous hairs, the angles rounded: *head* deeply but somewhat loosely immersed in the prothorax; contracted behind the eyes; † antennary orbits short, prominent, abruptly rounded; *front* and *epistoma* depressed; the latter trapezoidal, the sides reflexed and slightly thickened at the margins, the apex faintly emarginate; an angular depression in front of the eye, this—with the depressed front—gives the appearance of an elevated ridge extending obliquely from the inner corner of the eye to the side of the head at the junction of the antennary orbit and epistoma: *eyes* divided, the upper portion largest, convex, transversely ovoid: *antennæ* short, compressed (especially outwardly), joint 3 elongate, 4-7 subequal, sub-obconic, the inner apical angle slightly produced, 4-10 subperfoliate, 8-10 gradually shorter and broader, 11 smaller than 10, transverse, the apex broadly rounded: *prothorax* transverse, fully one third wider at base than at apex; sides foliaceous, reflexed, rapidly and slightly sinuously expanded from apex to beyond the middle (*Duboulayi*), thence somewhat sinuously contracted to the base; an oblong shallow depression at the middle of the

* Sub-fam. *Helæinæ*.

† This can only be seen when the head is protruded.

base, and a trace of a dorsal median line; apex strongly emarginate, the angles prominent, subacute and slightly outwardly directed (δ); base closely applied to the elytra, more (♀) or less parabolically emarginate at each side (*Duboulayi*), or simply bisinuate (*Howitti*), hind angles prominent, directed behind and overlapping the humeral angles of the elytra: *scutellum* small, situate on a lower plane than the elytra, transverse, broadly triangular behind, almost concealed when the base of the prothorax is closely applied to the base of the elytra: *elytra* elongate-oval (*Duboulayi*) or briefly oval (*Howitti*), but little wider (δ *Duboulayi*) than the prothorax at its widest part, middle of base truncated, shoulders broadly and slightly angularly rounded and reflexed at the margins; posteriorly rather abruptly declivous, the apex a little produced: *epipleural fold* concave from before the middle to apex (δ), only at the apex (♀): *prosternum* very full and convex, the anterior coxæ fitting rather loosely in their cavities: *prosternal process* horizontal, prominent behind, terminating in a blunt point in *Duboulayi*; curved round the coxæ in *Howitti*: *mesosternum* prominent, or convex above, subvertical in front and narrowly concave, loosely receiving the prosternal projection in repose in *Duboulayi*; flat above, declivous and broadly concave in front in *Howitti*: *episterna* of mesothorax sub-triangular, partly enclosed laterally by the epimera: *metasternum* very short: *intercoxal process* broad, sides parallel, apex very broadly rounded or subtruncated: *legs* elongate, moderately stout; *femora* sublinear, rather strongly compressed; *anterior tibiæ* sublinear, strongly compressed, slightly expanded and keeled externally, having a broad sharp tooth near the apex outwardly, and immediately in front of this a semicircular excision, the apex broadly rounded; the outer spur large, robust, externally apical; the inner small, acute, internally apical: the four posterior tibiæ slightly gradually thicker apically, slightly compressed (*Duboulayi*), the posterior longer than the intermediate, the outer apical angle acute (not dentiform), the outer spur much shorter than the inner: *tarsi* elongate, sparsely pubescent above, broadly concave (δ *Duboulayi*) or simply flattened (*Howitti* and ♀ *Duboulayi*) and glabrous beneath, the sides and apices densely fringed with fine golden-yellow hairs, more (*Howitti*) or less (*Duboulayi*) long; 1st joint of the posterior longer than the two following united, the last elongate in all: 3rd and 4th ventral

segments bisinuate emarginate behind, the 4th very strongly so in ♂, less in ♀, the coriaceous hind margin of the same segments indistinct consequent on their being somewhat loosely imbricate.

♀? In what I take to be the female form of this genus, besides the differences already given, the antennæ, legs and tarsi are shorter, the form broader, more massive, more depressed; the palpi much shorter, the last joint of the labials triangular or very briefly cultriform, that of the maxillary moderately cultriform; the prothorax is not *sinuously* expanded at the sides from the apex to beyond the middle, and the fore angles are directed forwards (not outwards, as in the ♂); the anterior tibiæ are unidentate outwardly, (as in the ♂,) but this tooth, and the outer spur, are shorter and blunter, and the apex of the tibiæ is outwardly produced into a short robust support to the outer spur which is implanted in it.

A remarkable genus which takes somewhat the same relative position in the *Heleides* that *Anomalipus* does in the *Opatrides*. The characters that are *decidedly* exceptional to the "tribe," or sub-family, are: the divided eyes; the lozenge-shaped mentum, partially concealing the labium; the short, sub-compressed antennæ; the last joint smaller than the penultimate; the unidentate anterior tibiæ; and the tarsi broadly concave, or flattened, and glabrous on the underside. In form it most nearly approaches *Nyctozoilus obesus*, and it has the broad parallel-sided intercoxal process, and the angular depression behind the scutellum, as in that genus, but the sides of the prothorax are decidedly foliaceous, and the head is differently formed, agreeing more closely, in this respect, with *Saragus*: the form and position of the spurs to the anterior tibiæ also approach the present genus to *Saragus*, through *S. levicollis*; properly it should constitute a distinct subdivision in the tribe; but I hesitate to do this at present, as I think that, before long, the whole tribe will require remodelling.

There appears to be a good divisional character in the form of the intercoxal process, and in the modifications in form, &c., that the mesothoracic parapleuræ undergo, thus: in *Encara*, *Pterohelæus*, *Helæus*, *Sympetes*, *Saragus*, *Ospidus*, and *Cilibe*, the intercoxal process is narrow and more or less attenuate at apex; and the epimera more or less broadly enclose, or shut out laterally, the episterna from the sides of the mesothorax: in *Saragodinus*, *Nycto-*

zoilus, *Hyppocilibe* and *Onosterrhus*, the intercoxal process is broad, parallel-sided, the apex broadly rounded or subtruncated; and the epimera are more or less posterior, allowing the episterna to more or less widely attain the sides of the mesothorax.

S. Duboulayi, n. sp.

♂ Long. 8 lin.; elytra lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.—Oblong, subparallel; dull-black with a slight chocolate tinge, the foliaceous margins of the prothorax chocolate-brown: head and prothorax rugosely-tuberculate, the tubercles flattened and more or less run together and shining on the disc of the latter, the sides simply tuberculate, the foliaceous margins reticulately rugose, the edges crenulate: elytra elongate-oval, sides subparallel, distinctly margined in the basal half, less so in the apical half, these margins transversely rugose; an oblong depression behind the scutellum; each with 4 strongly elevated, shining, more or less tuberculi-form costæ, these—save the 2 inner dorsal ones at their basal half—are represented by irregular, (both as to form and size) more or less strongly detached tubercles, the subapical ones being largest and umbilicated; there is also a line of more or less elongate, slightly elevated tubercles closely bordering each side the suture which become bifurcate at the scutellar depression: the intervals are narrow, slightly and irregularly rugose, indistinctly punctate, and studded with variously-sized small tubercles round or conical and shining: beneath, the mentum, sterna and flanks of meso- and metasterna are more or less coarsely rugose and punctured, flanks of the prothorax tuberculate: the epipleural fold, save at the base, is ruggedly rugose; abdomen finely and not closely punctured; legs pubescent, femora punctured but not closely, tibiæ closely, finely (except the anterior) reticulately rugose-punctate.

♀? Long. 9 lin.; elytra lat. $5\frac{3}{4}$ lin.—Oblong-oval, robust; of a similar colour to the ♂ but duller, the tubercles &c. considerably less nitid: the disc of the prothorax is less strongly tubercled, and these are less run together than in the ♂, the foliaceous margins are more strongly rugose and with scattered small tubercles: elytra ample, briefly oval, depressed, much wider than the prothorax at its widest part; the costæ are not so elevated as in the ♂, the 2 inner dorsal ones subcontinuous to near the apex,

and slightly sinuous, the 2 outer ones more or less broken up into irregularly-formed tubercles; the elevated sutural lines are stronger than in the ♂, crenulated, and become, at the scutellar depression, quadrifurcate; there is also an irregular row of tubercles between each costa; intervals broad, slightly concave, indistinctly rugose, distinctly punctate, and with a few scattered small tubercles: beneath, the punctuation &c. is the same in character but (except on the abdomen) feebler than in the ♂; the prosternal process is more compressed, and consequently more pointed, behind.

Hab.—Champion Bay, West Australia. A single example of each sex captured by Mr. Duboulay, to whom I dedicate the species.

S. Howitti, n. sp.

♂. Long. $5\frac{3}{4}$ lin.; elytra lat. 4 lin.—Oval, black, a little shining on the elytra; legs, palpi, antennæ and labrum rufescent; much shorter and broader than ♂ *Duboulayi*: mentum slightly angularly notched in the middle at apex; head rather strongly reticulately rugose; prothorax widest behind the middle, sides rounded (not subangulate), base bisinuate, fore-angles narrowly rounded, hind angles acute, disc slightly depressed in the middle, rugosely tuberculate—more finely and confusedly so than in *Duboulayi*, the foliaceous margins more strongly reticulately-rugose than in the preceding: elytra ample, depressed, much wider than the prothorax, very briefly oval or subrotundate, the apex a little produced, shoulders broadly (not subangularly) rounded, sides distinctly margined throughout, broadest—and reflexed—at and behind the shoulders; reticulately and rather strongly rugose and punctured, each with four more or less strongly interrupted costæ (which are indistinctly united behind near the apex), the two inner posteriorly, and the two outer entirely, formed by detached elongate or conical tubercles: intervals each with a row of variously-sized tubercles, those on the first—or juxta-sutural—being very elongate, extending to the base and appearing as a twin costa to the inner dorsal one; the elevated sutural line is crenulated at the outer side and becomes confused towards the base, at the scutellar depression, with the reticulate rugosities common to the whole of the intervals of the elytra: underside and mentum rather coarsely, but not closely,

punctured; flanks of the prothorax tuberculate; epipleural fold strongly and coarsely punctured and transversely rugose; prosternal process curved round the coxæ behind; anterior tibiæ unidentate as in *Duboulayi*, but the outer edge, from the base to the tooth, is rather strongly crenulate; the four hind tibiæ a little arched, decidedly compressed, hispid and (the intermediate the most strongly) asperous, with the outer edges finely denticulate: the pilose fringing to the tarsi much larger than in *Duboulayi*, and almost villose.

Hab.—Champion Bay, W. Australia. One ♂ example captured by Mr. Duboulay.

By its differently formed prothorax and elytra, the prosternal process curved round the coxæ behind, the crenulated outer margin of the anterior tibiæ, and the bowed four posterior tibiæ, with their outer margins denticulate, this species might almost fittingly be erected into a distinct genus.

Nyctozoilus reticulatus, n. sp.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; elytra lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin.—Elongate-oval, convex; dull-black, squalid; legs, &c. and underside deep black; head and prothorax finely and evenly punctured; the former depressed on the crown (between the eyes), the antennary orbits obliquely rounded at the sides, flattened above; *epistoma* short, trapezoidal, separated from the front by a strongly impressed line, angular at the sides, front angles rounded, apex broadly emarginate; *labrum* strongly transverse, the membrane attaching it to the *epistoma* distinctly visible, front angles strongly rounded, apex deeply emarginate: *prothorax* transverse, wider at base than at apex, sides moderately rounded, the edges thickened, the margins expanded and concave; apex arcuately emarginate, the emargination sometimes a little angular at the sides; base bisinuate, closely applied to the elytra, all the angles prominent, subacute, slightly outwardly directed, the hind overlapping the humeral angles of the elytra; with two (the upper and innermost one largest and oval) foveate depressions at each side the middle of the disc, between these an oblong depression and another—transverse, linear and sub-basal—extending along the whole width of the disc; the margins at the hind angles slightly plicate: *scutellum* rather large, convex, transversely triangular, faintly punctured; *elytra* oblong-oval, convex,

obliquely declivous behind, the apex narrowly rounded; triangularly depressed behind the scutellum; each with four (the outer one close to the margin) slightly elevated costæ, which are somewhat flexuous and connected behind near the apex, and an elevated sutural line, little distinct except near the base bordering the scutellar depression; these costæ put forth lateral branches which form an irregular open network of costiform lines, the interstices slightly concave and more or less punctured; sides very narrowly margined and feebly reflexed: *prosternal process* horizontal, plane or slightly convex, prominent and obtusely pointed behind, margined at the sides and faintly uni- or trisulcate down the middle; *mesosternum* subvertical in front and broadly concave: *intercoxal process* normal: *epimera* of mesothorax posterior, widest within; the *episterna* quadrangular, broadly attaining the sides of the mesothorax: third and fourth ventral segments broadly emarginate behind, their coriaceous hind margins broadly visible: underside (including the flanks of the prothorax) finely punctured: *epipleural fold* plane or concave, smooth, not visibly punctured: abdomen finely punctured, faintly (except at the sides) longitudinally rugose: legs smooth, finely and not closely punctured.

Hab.—New South Wales. Five examples.

As the antennæ and tarsi in this genus have not yet been described, I will here state what they are in the present species; in my solitary example of *N. obesus*, the antennæ—as in the type specimen—are wanting.

Antennæ moderate, very slightly compressed; joint 3 elongate, 3-11 perfoliate and hisped at apex; 4-7 gradually a little shorter and broader, obconic, 8-10 shorter, transversely oval, 11 large, ovoid: *tarsi* filiform, tomentose (and the four posterior channeled) beneath, glabrous above; last joint of all elongate, first joint of the posterior longer than the two following united.

N. reticulatus may be at once distinguished from *obesus*, Guérin, and *Mastersii*, Macleay, by the non-rugose prothorax; and from *elongatulus*, Macleay, by the prothorax being much wider than long.

HYPOCILIBE, n. g.

Differs from *Nyctozoilus*, Guér., in having the gula deeply transversely sulcate; sides of submentum produced

into a large blunt tooth; last joint of maxillary palpi large, cultriform; joints 8-10 of antennæ rounded, moniliform; antennary orbits longer, less rounded at the sides; epistoma shorter, sides more parallel, strongly foveately depressed at each side, the suture much less strongly marked; eyes larger and broader; prothorax relatively broader, less contracted anteriorly and consequently less strongly and more evenly rounded at the sides, the lateral edges strongly thickened, or produced into an uniform thick fold; elytra much less convex, expanded, sides margined, the edges reflexed, less rounded at the shoulders, without the triangular depression behind the scutellum; epipleural fold relatively broader, more horizontal; prosternal process bilobed behind; tibiæ less compressed, the intermediate slightly curved at the outer side, the four posterior with a tomentose line on their inner face extending from near the base to the apex;* tibial spurs smaller, the inner one very minute in all: body smooth.

The form of the elytra in this genus more nearly approaches that of some species of *Saragus*, but the sides are more rounded. From *Onosterrhus* it may be distinguished by its more expanded and considerably less convex form, the deeply sulcate gula, the large cultriform terminal joint of the maxillary palpi, &c.

In all three genera (*Nyctozoilus*, *Hypocilibe* and *Onosterrhus*) the membranous hinge to the labrum (unless this organ be unduly intruded) is broadly visible.

H. Macleayi, n. sp.

Long. $9\frac{1}{4}$ lin.; elytra lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.—Dull black, with a dull reddish-purple tinge at the edges of the elytra, the scutellar region, and on the disc of the prothorax; head punctured; prothorax and elytra very finely and uniformly punctulate; sides of the former, within the thickened margin, slightly transversely rugulose; on each elytron a trace of four (besides the sutural) broad costæ (totally obliterated at the base), and, when viewed obliquely, a faint indication of an intercostal, elevated reticulate structure, most apparent at the suture; a row of well-marked punctures close by the margin, extending from the base to beyond the middle; underside bright-black, finely punc-

* Possibly only a sexual character, as a similar thing is found in some examples of *Onosterrhus* and not in others.

tured; flanks of prothorax narrowly transversely rugose near the outer edge; three first joints of the abdomen finely, longitudinally rugulose.

Hab.—Australia (Queensland?). One example.

ONOSTERRHUS, Pascoe, Journ. of Ent. ii. p. 451.

In this genus (too briefly characterized by its author) the gula sulcus is represented by a more or less strongly impressed line; the sides of the submentum are produced into a short (but distinct) blunt tooth; the mentum is trapezoidal, but the sides in front are sometimes very strongly inflexed; last joint of maxillary palpi triangulate; antennæ somewhat slender, the third joint very elongate, 8-10 or 9-10 submoniliform, 11 ovoid; head deeply immersed in the prothorax; front depressed, or concave; antennary orbits long, very gradually rounded, the sides more or less reflexed and thickened at the edges; epistoma very short, more or less rapidly widened behind, the margins more or less reflexed and thickened at the edges; the suture more or less distinct at each side, obsolete at the middle; prothorax more or less strongly transverse, the apex deeply arcuately emarginate, sometimes sinuously so, the sides rather sharply widened to beyond the middle, thence gradually sinuate to the hind angles, margins strongly thickened at the edges and slightly sinuous, within this thickened border the sides are more or less broadly channelled, disc convex, middle of base subtruncate or very slightly rounded, hind angles moderately prominent, more or less acute, outwardly directed, and slightly overlapping the humeral angle of the elytra; scutellum as in the preceding genus and as in *Nyctozoilus*: elytra very convex, elongate-oval, strongly declivous behind, the apex a little produced, sides narrowly margined and reflexed: legs slender, elongate (in the typical species), rather strongly compressed, tibiæ sublinear, the four posterior with a fine tomentose line down the apical half of their inner face or not; spurs small, the inner one minute; prosternal and intercoxal process, flanks of mesosternum, metasternum and abdomen as in *Nyctozoilus* and *Hypocilibe*. Type, *O. lævis*, Pascoe.

O. marginicollis, n. sp.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; elytra lat. $4\frac{1}{8}$ lin.—Larger and relatively broader than *O. lævis*; of a more shining black; head

more strongly punctured, antennary orbits longer, the sides more thickened and more reflexed, and canaliculate within the thickened border; epistoma a little shorter, distinctly foveately impressed at each side, the edges thickened and a little reflexed, broader in front, the sides more distinctly marked off from the antennary orbits, the suture much more distinctly marked; prothorax relatively much wider in proportion to its length, more regularly rounded and less sinuous at the sides, the apical emargination simple (not sinuous as in *lævis*), the fore angles less prominent, less acute, and directed forwards (not outwards as in *lævis*), the hind angles somewhat less produced, less acute, the lateral marginal grooves broader: elytra wider, more broadly rounded at the shoulders, very slightly depressed on the back: prosternal process broader behind: legs shorter and stouter, the four posterior tibiæ without any trace of a tomentose line on their under face.

Hab.—West Australia. A single example captured by Mr. Duboulay.

May this possibly be a sexual form of the typical species?

O. opacus, n. sp.

Long. 7 lin.; elytra lat. $3\frac{1}{3}$ lin.—Oblong, subparallel, black, opaque; head as in *lævis*, but the sides of the epistoma are still more completely continuous with the sides of the antennary orbits, the suture being obsolete at the sides: the antennæ are a little more robust, the joints (especially the third) shorter, the outer ones more decidedly perfoliate, 8-10 subcupuliform; last joint of the maxillary palpi very briefly cultriform; prothorax more transverse, squarer, sides not nearly so strongly narrowed anteriorly, margins less thickened, middle of base more distinctly truncated, angles much less prominent and less acute; elytra less strongly convex, sides subparallel from near the humeral angles, more abruptly declivous behind; gular furrow more strongly marked; prosternal process abruptly contracted behind the coxæ; legs as in the preceding.

Hab.—West Australia, Champion Bay. A single example captured by Mr. Duboulay.

At once to be distinguished from the preceding by its opacity, squarer prothorax, and parallel-sided elytra.

Ephidonius Duboulayi, n. sp.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; elytra lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.—Similar in general form and colour to *E. acuticornis*, Pascoe, but of a deeper black: head sparsely punctured; labrum prominent, deeply angularly emarginate in front; epistoma deeply and almost semicircularly emarginate in front, broadly revealing the membranous attachment, or hinge, of the labrum, the suture very strongly marked, arcuate, and sinuous in the middle; prothorax minutely and distantly punctulate, base bisinuate, the hind angles produced and subacute, the median basal lobe subtruncate at the middle, sides rather broadly attenuate and slightly reflexed, disc but little convex, and with several shallow foveæ at each side, those near the base being the most marked: elytra depressed, each with three—besides an indistinct submarginal one—narrow, rather sharp costæ, broadest at base and gradually fining out as they near the apex, which they do not attain, these costæ are each surmounted by a range of small shining tubercles which are continued to the apex after the costæ have died out; intermediate between each costa is a row of similar tubercles, and there are also four rows of small punctures between each costa, the suture is also slightly elevated and bears a similar row of tubercles at each side but rather more closely set than the intercostal rows; the sides are rather broadly, and somewhat sinuously, margined from behind the shoulders: tibiæ straight, linear, asperous, the anterior abruptly produced within at the apex; underside sparingly punctured; epipleural fold strongly concave from near the base to the apex; prosternum rather strongly compressed in front, very prominent between the coxæ, rather strongly margined at each side, its process gradually sloping behind, the sides flattened out and expanded behind the coxæ, the middle prominent and strongly compressed.

Hab.—West Australia, Champion Bay. A single example captured by Mr. Duboulay.

From the form of the anterior tibiæ, and the strong anterior emargination of the labrum, I judge this specimen to be a ♂.

It is necessary to add to the description given by the author of this remarkable genus, that the eyes are very distant from the prothorax, the front is abruptly arcuately declivous at its junction with the epistoma, so that the latter is really on a lower plane than the hinder parts of the head; it is also very short, rapidly curvedly narrowed

to the front, the apex more or less deeply emarginate, the front angles more or less strongly rounded, the suture very strongly marked; the labrum is more or less prominent, the apex emarginate (sometimes angularly so), the membranous hinge always strongly visible unless the organ be unduly intruded: the mentum is very remarkable, the sides being rather broadly attenuate, the disc prominent, or convex, and having a large triangular piece scooped out, as it were, from the upper part of its face; the throat is deeply longitudinally sulcate down the centre, from the base of the mentum, and becomes fainter and bifurcate behind: the prothorax is more or less widely attenuate at the sides, the base distinctly sinuate, and broader at the hind than at the front angles; the elytra have a slightly reflexed margin, more or less broad, from behind the shoulders to the apex: the epipleural fold is broad, gradually narrowing from base to apex, more or less strongly concave from near the base to the apex: the prosternum is more or less strongly compressed before the coxæ; the mesosternum is convex, declivous in front, broadly and deeply channelled along its length, and with a triangular excision at the front margin, its episterna are triangular and more or less broadly shut out from the sides of the mesosternum by the epimera, which are very largely developed; the episterna of the metathorax are narrow, the sides parallel, and the epimera are very distinct; the intercoxal process is narrow and attenuate at apex; the legs are long, slender, the tibiæ linear and more or less strongly asperous; the first joint of the posterior tarsi is shorter than the last, and the claws are very elongate.

The position of this very remarkable genus, as well as that of *Brisis*, Pascoe, is at present very uncertain.

